

**In the claims:**

1. (Currently amended) A library of tricistronic prokaryotic display vector constructs comprising:

a regulatable prokaryotic promoter;

a first nucleic acid sequence encoding a[[n]] ~~immunoglobulin-presenting polypeptide~~ phage coat protein or functional fragment thereof;

a second nucleic acid sequence encoding a first immunoglobulin (Ig) polypeptide;

a third nucleic acid sequence encoding a second Ig polypeptide;

a nucleic acid sequence encoding a first associating agent fused to or comprised within said nucleic acid encoding the Ig-presenting polypeptide, wherein said first associating agent comprises a cysteine residue; and

a nucleic acid sequence encoding a second associating agent fused to or comprised within said nucleic acid encoding the first Ig polypeptide, wherein said second associating agent comprises a cysteine residue,

wherein said first, second and third nucleic acid sequences are under the control of said promoter, and wherein upon expression of said tricistronic vector, (i) said ~~Ig-presenting polypeptide~~ phage coat protein and said first Ig polypeptide associate via their respective associating agents and (ii) said first and second Ig polypeptides self-associate.

2.(Cancelled)

3.(Currently amended) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1 [[2]], wherein said first and second Ig polypeptides self-associate to form a Fab or other functional Ig fragment.

4.( Currently amended) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1 [[3]], wherein said phage coat protein is a gIII protein or a functional fragment thereof.

5.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 4, wherein said gIII functional fragment comprises an N-terminal domain of gIII.

6-8.(Cancelled)

9.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1, wherein the first and second Ig polypeptides self-associate via non-covalent interactions.

- 10.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1, further comprising a first secretory signal sequence in the same reading frame as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the first Ig polypeptide.
- 11.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 10, further comprising a second secretory signal sequence in the same reading frame as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the second Ig polypeptide.
- 12.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 11, further comprising a third secretory signal sequence in the same reading frame as the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Ig-presenting polypeptide.
- 13.( Currently amended) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1 [[2]], wherein said vector is a phagemid vector.
- 14.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1, wherein the associating agents become disassociated in solution upon the addition of a reducing agent.
- 15.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1, wherein said second associating agent is fused to said first Ig polypeptide via a peptide linker.
- 16.(Previously presented) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 12, wherein said first, second, and third secretory signal sequences are prokaryotic signal sequences.
- 17.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 1, further comprising a ribosome binding site positioned 5-primeward of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the second Ig polypeptide.
- 18.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 17, further comprising a ribosome binding site positioned 5-primeward of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the first Ig polypeptide.
- 19.(Original) The tricistronic vector construct according to claim 18, further comprising a ribosome binding site positioned 5-primeward of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Ig-presenting polypeptide.